

## 1: Mobilizing The Home Front War Bonds And Domes by MurielMoses - Issuu

*Mobilizing the Home Front is a perceptive account of the way the campaigns selling savings bonds bolstered morale in the United States during World War II. James J. Kimble, an assistant professor of communication at Seton Hall University, compellingly argues that even though American leaders were reluctant to engage in an aggressive propaganda.*

The drafting of year-olds was desired by the military but vetoed by public opinion. Racial minorities were drafted at the same rate as Whites, and were paid the same, but blacks were kept in all-black units. The experience of World War I regarding men needed by industry was particularly unsatisfactory—too many skilled mechanics and engineers became privates there is a possibly apocryphal story of a banker assigned as a baker due to a clerical error, noted by historian Lee Kennett in his book "G. Later in the war, in light of the tremendous amount of manpower that would be necessary for the invasion of France in , many earlier deferment categories became draft eligible. Pacifism[ edit ] The churches showed much less pacifism than in The Church of God , based in Anderson, Indiana , had a strong pacifist element, reaching a high point in the late s. These churches helped their young men to both become conscientious objectors and to provide valuable service to the nation. Goshen College set up a training program for unpaid Civilian Public Service jobs. Although the young women pacifists were not liable to the draft, they volunteered for unpaid Civilian Public Service jobs to demonstrate their patriotism; many worked in mental hospitals. Some enemy aliens were held without trial during the entire war. Millions of wives followed their husbands to military camps; for many families, especially from farms, the moves were permanent. One survey of migrants in Portland, Oregon and San Diego found that three quarters wanted to stay after the war. Large numbers of African Americans left the cotton fields and headed for the cities. Housing was increasingly difficult to find in industrial centers, as there was no new non-military construction. Commuting by car was limited by gasoline rationing. People car pooled or took public transportation, which was severely overcrowded. Trains were heavily booked, with uniformed military personnel taking priority, so people limited vacation and long-distance travel. Racial tensions[ edit ] The large-scale movement of blacks from the rural South to defense centers in the North and some in the South led to small-scale local confrontations over jobs and housing shortages. Washington feared a major race war. The cities were relatively peaceful; much-feared large-scale race riots did not happen, but there was small-scale violence, as in the race riot in Detroit and the anti-Mexican Zoot Suit Riots in Los Angeles in As historian Roger Bruns notes, "the Zoot suit also represented a stark visual expression of culture for Mexican Americans, about making a statement—a mark of defiance against the place in society in which they found themselves. Office of War Information photo by Alfred T. Woman aircraft worker checking assemblies. Woman standing next to a wide range of tire sizes required by military aircraft. Standlee argues that during the war the traditional gender division of labor changed somewhat, as the "home" or domestic female sphere expanded to include the "home front". Meanwhile, the public sphere—the male domain—was redefined as the international stage of military action. Throughout the war, according to Susan Hartmann , an estimated 6. Women, many of whom were married, took a variety of paid jobs in a multitude of vocational jobs, many of which were previously exclusive to men. The greatest wartime gain in female employment was in the manufacturing industry, where more than 2. The composition of the marital status of women who went to work changed considerably over the course of the war. One in every ten married women entered the labor force during the war, and they represented more than three million of the new female workers, while 2. In , thirty-seven percent of all adult women were reported in the labor force, but nearly fifty percent of all women were actually employed at some time during that year at the height of wartime production. Women whose husbands were at war were more than twice as likely to seek jobs. Following the war, many women left their jobs voluntarily. I did not go into war work with the idea of working all my life. It was just to help out during the war. By the end of the war, many men who entered into the service did not return. This left women to take

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up sole responsibility of the household and provide economically for the family. Nursing[ edit ] Nursing became a highly prestigious occupation for young women. These women automatically became officers. To cope with the growing shortage on the homefront, thousands of retired nurses volunteered to help out in local hospitals. Women collected fats rendered during cooking, children formed balls of aluminum foil they peeled from chewing gum wrappers and also created rubber band balls, which they contributed to the war effort. Hundreds of thousands of men joined civil defense units to prepare for disasters, such as enemy bombing. This was historically significant because flying a warplane had always been a male role. No American women flew warplanes in combat. The birth rate started shooting up in , paused in 1945 as 12 million men were in uniform, then continued to soar until reaching a peak in the late s. This was the " Baby Boom. Housing shortages, especially in the munitions centers, forced millions of couples to live with parents or in makeshift facilities. Little housing had been built in the Depression years, so the shortages grew steadily worse until about , when a massive housing boom finally caught up with demand. After much of the new housing was supported by the G. Federal law made it difficult to divorce absent servicemen, so the number of divorces peaked when they returned in . In long-range terms, divorce rates changed little. The war caused cutbacks in automobile and bus service, and migration from farms and towns to munitions centers. Those housewives who worked found the dual role difficult to handle. The United States immigration policies focused more on national security and were driven by foreign policy imperatives. This Act was the first law in the United States that excluded a specific group- the Chinese from migrating to the United States. There was also the Nationality Act of , which clarified how to become and remain a citizen. In contrast, the Japanese and Japanese-Americans were subject to internment in the U. There was also legislation like the Smith Act , also known as the Alien Registration Act of , which required indicted communists, anarchists and fascists. Another program was the Bracero Program , which allowed over two decades, nearly 5 million Mexican workers to come and work in the United States. In contrast, the Immigration and Nationality Act, also known as the McCarran-Walter Act , turned away migrants based not on their country of origin but rather whether they are moral or diseased. Japanese American internment , Italian-American internment , and German-American internment In the War Department demanded that all enemy nationals be removed from war zones on the West Coast. The question became how to evacuate the estimated , people of Japanese ancestry living in California. Roosevelt looked at the secret evidence available to him: There was evidence of espionage compiled by code-breakers that decrypted messages to Japan from agents in North America and Hawaii before and after the attack on Pearl Harbor. On February 19, , Roosevelt signed Executive Order which set up designated military areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded. Germans and Italians were not interned, as shown from the Korematsu v. In February , when activating the 442nd Central Postal Directory , a unit composed mostly of American-born American citizens of Japanese descent living in Hawaii"Roosevelt said, "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. Supreme Court upheld the legality of the executive order in the Korematsu v. The executive order remained in force until December when Roosevelt released the Japanese internees, except for those who announced their intention to return to Japan. Fascist Italy was an official enemy, and citizens of Italy were also forced away from "strategic" coastal areas in California. Altogether, 58, Italians were forced to relocate. They relocated on their own and were not put in camps. Known spokesmen for Benito Mussolini were arrested and held in prison. The restrictions were dropped in October , and Italy switched sides in and became an American ally. In the east, however, the large Italian populations of the northeast, especially in munitions-producing centers such as Bridgeport and New Haven , faced no restrictions and contributed just as much to the war effort as other Americans. It assisted African Americans in obtaining jobs in industry. Under pressure from A. It said "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin". It required that all government contracts have

a non-discrimination clause. During the war the federal government operated airfields, shipyards, supply centers, ammunition plants, and other facilities that employed millions. FEPC rules applied and guaranteed equality of employment rights. These facilities shut down when the war ended. In the private sector the FEPC was generally successful in enforcing non-discrimination in the North, it did not attempt to challenge segregation in the South, and in the border region its intervention led to hate strikes by angry white workers.

Double V campaign Participants in the Double V campaign, From the collection of the National Archives and Records Administration. Large numbers migrated from poor Southern farms to munitions centers. Racial tensions were high in overcrowded cities like Chicago ; Detroit and New York experienced race riots in Their efforts redefined citizenship, equating their patriotism with war work, and seeking equal employment opportunities, government entitlements, and better working conditions as conditions appropriate for full citizens. Germans tended to be shown as being either weak or barbaric, but also stupid, and obsessed with Nazism and Nazi imagery. This could be seen in comic books such as Captain America No. This existed in cartoons as well. Donald Duck, living in a house with a striking resemblance to Hitler, is shown to a swastika fence surrounding it, and swastika wallpaper, an alarm clock that gives the Nazi salute and with each number replaced by a swastika, a cuckoo clock with the same number pattern, and a Hitler cuckoo, and numerous pictures of Hitler and the other Axis leaders decorating the walls. While screwing in shells on a conveyor belt, pictures of Hitler occasionally pass him which he must salute, all while a loudspeaker extols the glory of Hitler: On the other hand, the Japanese are targeted on a much broader level. The entire cartoon is also narrated in broken English, with the letter "R" often replacing "L" in pronunciation of words, a common stereotype. After Vice President Henry A. Wallace became emeshed in a series of squabbles with other high officials, Roosevelt stripped him of his administrative responsibilities and dropped him from the ticket.

# LIBERALIZING THE HOMEFRONT WAR BONDS AND DOMESTIC PROPAGANDA

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## 2: Mobilizing the Home Front: War Bonds and Domestic Propaganda by James J. Kimble

*Kimble examines the U.S. Treasury's eight war bond drives that raised over \$ billion—the largest single domestic propaganda campaign known to that time. The campaign enlisted such figures as Judy Garland, Norman Rockwell, Irving Berlin, and Donald Duck to cultivate national morale and convince Americans to buy war bonds.*

If the Japanese military could successfully attack Hawaii and inflict damage on the naval fleet and casualties among innocent civilians, many people wondered what was to prevent a similar assault on the U. Visit Website This fear of attack translated into a ready acceptance by a majority of Americans of the need to sacrifice in order to achieve victory. During the spring of , a rationing program was established that set limits on the amount of gas, food and clothing consumers could purchase. Families were issued ration stamps that were used to buy their allotment of everything from meat, sugar, fat, butter, vegetables and fruit to gas, tires, clothing and fuel oil. Meanwhile, individuals and communities conducted drives for the collection of scrap metal, aluminum cans and rubber, all of which were recycled and used to produce armaments. Many of these workers were women. Indeed, with tens of thousands of American men joining the armed forces and heading into training and into battle, women began securing jobs as welders, electricians and riveters in defense plants. Until that time, such positions had been strictly for men only. Soon afterward, Walter Pidgeon , a Hollywood leading man, traveled to the Willow Run aircraft plant in Ypsilanti, Michigan , to make a promotional film encouraging the sale of war bonds. One of the women employed at the factory, Rose Will Monroe , was a riveter involved in the construction of B and B bombers. During the war years, the decrease in the availability of men in the work force also led to an upsurge in the number of women holding non-war-related factory jobs. By the mids, the percentage of women in the American work force had expanded from 25 percent to 36 percent. Just over two months after Pearl Harbor, U. President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law Executive Order , which resulted in the removal from their communities and the subsequent imprisonment of all Americans of Japanese descent who resided on the West Coast. Executive Order was the offshoot of a combination of wartime panic and the belief on the part of some that anyone of Japanese ancestry, even those who were born in the U. Despite the internment of their family members, young Japanese-American men fought bravely in Italy, France and Germany between and as members of the U. By the end of the war, the th had become the most decorated combat unit of its size in Army history. Baseball and the Battlefield In January , Kenesaw Mountain Landis , the national commissioner of baseball, wrote a letter to President Roosevelt in which he asked if professional baseball should shut down for the duration of the war. During the war, 95 percent of all professional baseball players who donned major league uniforms during the season were directly involved in the conflict. Feller, in fact, enlisted in the U. Navy one day after Pearl Harbor. Because baseball was depleted of so many able bodies, athletes who otherwise likely never would have made the big leagues won spots on rosters. One of the more notable was Pete Gray , a one-armed outfielder who appeared in 77 games for the St. Louis Browns in Not all those who served in the military were superstars. Over minor leaguers also were killed. Other players overcame debilitating wartime injuries. One was Bert Shepard , a minor league pitcher turned air force fighter pilot. The following year, he pitched three innings for the Washington Senators in a major league game. The movie-going experience included a newsreel, which lasted approximately 10 minutes and was loaded with images and accounts of recent battles, followed by an animated cartoon. While many of these cartoons were entertainingly escapist, some comically caricatured the enemy. As for the main program, movie theaters showed non-war-related dramas, comedies, mysteries and Westerns; however, a significant segment of feature films dealt directly with the war. Scores of features spotlighted the trials of men in combat while demonizing the Nazis and Japanese who perpetuated the conflict. Many appeared in government-produced training films and morale-boosting short subjects. Others participated directly in the fighting. Clark Gable , the beloved, Academy Award-winning actor, served as a tail-gunner with the U. Army Air Corps and flew combat missions over Germany. James Stewart , another equally adored

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Oscar winner, had enlisted in the corps even before Pearl Harbor. He eventually became a B combat pilot and commander and also flew missions over Germany. They were riveted by the frontline reports from such legendary journalists as Edward R. Meanwhile, big bands, most famously the orchestra headed by Glenn Miller , and entertainers such as Bob Hope performed before thousands at military bases. These programs were aired directly on the radio to listeners from Maine to California. Dramatic radio programming increasingly featured war-related storylines. Citation Information The U.

## 3: War bond - Wikipedia

*Women as Victims. One way in which women's sexual and domestic roles became defined by propaganda was through propaganda designed to encourage enlistment and the purchase of war bonds by depicting the outcome on the homefront if the US were to lose.*

During wars, the economy becomes over-stimulated, which typically leads to inflation. This makes it difficult for countries to pay for their war efforts or for domestic efforts taking place at the same time. War bonds are a way for countries to raise money and pay for their wars. See Introduction to Savings Bonds for information from the Department of the Treasury on different types of bonds. The Treasury also runs an explanatory site aimed at kids: Known as Liberty Bonds, they were a way for the country to pay for its participation in this costly war. It has been estimated that the U. Canada introduced its own war bonds during this time, known as Victory Bonds. War Bonds for information on the different war bonds used throughout history. For a basic guide to war bonds and how they work, see What Are War Bonds? The government first issued this bond in and continued the system until , when it shifted to a different program. War bonds sold from to accrued interest for 40 years. The bonds issued after accrued interest for 20 years. Americans who purchased these bonds did so at a 75 percent rate: The interest rate on the bonds matured according to market trends and the current market rate. The bonds were nontransferable, meaning that only the purchaser could redeem the bonds in the future. Information on how women helped sell war bonds is discussed at Women and the Home Front , and Women and War lists more information on how women used war bonds. Prior to , the United States used U. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau issued the first bonds, although at that time they were known as defense bonds. The first purchaser was President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who bought a war bond on May 1, The E Series Bonds helped the U. They were sold until , when the country shifted to a different type of savings bond. To sell the war bonds, the government turned to some popular artists such as Norman Rockwell. These posters showed Americans colorful pictures of what they were supporting, and encouraged individuals to get involved in the war effort. The posters showed that even those at home could still help with the war effort. Bond promoters also released music and songs about buying war bonds, and celebrities led rallies urging the people to buy bonds. The question is, where are the funds coming from and who is paying for them? President Obama has declared the largest U. The main concern on the minds of most Americans is, What about my future and the future of my children? Do we have to bear the burden of these tremendous costs? Under the current budget proposal, Obama will reduce the value of tax deductions such as charitable contributions and mortgage interest for households in the highest income tax brackets. Currently, the two highest brackets of 35 percent and 33 percent are set to increase to This is one example of the many federal tax increases that will be going to Congress for approval. It is too soon to tell exactly what plans will be adopted to fund the rest of the war. Michael oversees all operations and finance for this national equipment finance lender. He is an excellent technical writer on topics including equipment, vehicle, and software finance and associated tax implications.

## 4: Mobilizing the home front : war bonds and domestic propaganda (eBook, ) [www.enganchecubano.com]

*Mobilizing the Home Front: War Bonds And Domestic Propaganda and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Digital History ID When the US entered World War I, approximately one-third of the nation 32 million people were either foreign-born or the children of immigrants, and more than 10 million Americans were derived from the nations of the Central Powers. Furthermore, millions of Irish Americans sided with the Central Powers because they hated the English. Because of this perceived conflict of loyalties, the Wilson administration was convinced that it had to mobilize public opinion in support of the war. To influence public opinion, the federal government embarked on its first ever domestic propaganda campaign. Creel also launched a massive advertising campaign for war bonds and sent some 75, "Four-Minute Men" to whip up enthusiasm for the war by rallying audiences in theaters. For the first time, the federal government had demonstrated the power of propaganda. The groups condemned massive loans and arms sales to the allies as they saw the acts as violations of neutrality. Theodore Roosevelt raised the issue of whether these communities were loyal to their mother country or to the United States: Those hyphenated Americans who terrorize American politicians by threats of the foreign vote are engaged in treason to the American Republic. Once the United States entered the war, a search for spies and saboteurs escalated into efforts to suppress German culture. Many German-language newspapers were closed down. Public schools stopped teaching German. Lutheran churches dropped services that were spoken in German. Germans were called "Huns. Americans renamed sauerkraut "liberty cabbage"; dachshunds "liberty hounds"; and German measles "liberty measles. More alarming, vigilante groups attacked anyone suspected of being unpatriotic. Workers who refused to buy war bonds often suffered harsh retribution, and attacks on labor protesters were nothing short of brutal. The legal system backed the suppression. Juries routinely released defendants accused of violence against individuals or groups critical of the war. Louis newspaper campaigned to "wipe out everything German in this city," even though St. Louis had a large German American population. Perhaps the most horrendous anti-German act was the lynching in April of year-old Robert Paul Prager, a German-born bakery employee, who was accused of making "disloyal utterances. Before the lynching, he was allowed to write a last note to his parents in Dresden, Germany: I must on this, the 4th day of April, , die. Please pray for me, my dear parents. In the trial that followed, the defendants wore red, white, and blue ribbons, while a band in the court house played patriotic songs. It took the jury 25 minutes to return a not-guilty verdict.

## 5: United States home front during World War II - Wikipedia

*Mobilizing the Home Front: War Bonds and Domestic Propaganda (review) J. Michael Sproule Rhetoric & Public Affairs, Volume 11, Number 1, Spring , pp.*

Through different and, often, contradictory avenues of propaganda women were presented as victims, domestic beings, and as threats. Wartime propaganda portrayed women as sexually vulnerable victims in danger of the hypersexual desires of the enemy. These depictions reinforced the idea that women were fragile beings constantly in need of protection from their brave American men. Preserving ideologies of traditional feminine roles in society through use of propaganda kept women in the classic domestic roles as solely housewives and mothers. Those women who broke the socially constructed norms of moral, respectable women became the targets in a fierce campaign that presented them as a threat to the health of American soldiers, and, thus, the United States. Mother and daughter pasting stamps into booklets as part of the war effort. Mother and daughter contributing to war effort by canning food. Women as Domestic Figures Although more so than at any previous time in US history women were breaking out of their traditional gendered roles by participating in the labor force, joining the military, and playing sports, wartime propaganda also helped to limit them to the classic roles of mothers, faithful girlfriends, and housewives who contributed to the war effort solely through domestic means. These propaganda posters depict the ideal woman of American femininity and domesticity as a young, pretty, white, heterosexual, middle-class woman. Despite the fact that a multitude of women of color, particularly African American women, made invaluable contributions to the war effort, white women filled and were targeted by the vast majority of the propaganda posters. However, it was middle-class women who were chosen to be the face of much of the wartime propaganda. These women are depicted contributing to the war effort not through laborious factory work but through tasks that can be likened to hobbies. Portraying women as contributing to the war effort by establishing victory gardens and canning foods in heavily stocked pantries suggests that it is not a necessity for these women to work outside of the household. This branch of propaganda maintains traditional femininity and domesticity, thus suggesting that when men return home from the war they will be returning to a normal life where women raise children and tend to the house while men earn money. This narrative funded by government propaganda challenges the idea that women made extensive gains in autonomy after the war years. Poster of Japanese soldier with talon-like nails reaching for a screaming white woman. Poster of a Japanese soldier kidnapping a naked, white woman. Poster of a terrified mother clinging to child as German bomber flies overhead. Poster of a mother holding baby as claw-like hands of Japan and Germany reach for them. Poster of a mother reading peacefully with children as German bombers fly overhead. Although defeat would undoubtedly have resulted in numerous drastic changes in the US, the main theme that the propaganda campaign chose to focus on was the effects of the war on women. The majority of this propaganda portrayed women in one of two ways. First, and more frequently, women were depicted as young, innocent victims of sexual violence inflicted by hypersexual enemy soldiers. The other way in which women were illustrated was as helpless mothers clinging to their children as enemy violence threatens to annihilate them and their homes. The propaganda posters illustrating women holding children uphold the most traditional expectation of the female role in society: Creating posters that demonstrate the threat to the sanctity of motherhood suggests the more general threat of war to femininity and domesticity. Therefore, not only are these individuals at risk, but so is the entire established sense of normalcy in the US, since women in roles as mothers are the societal norm. Not only does the war bonds campaign provoke fears about mother and, thus, family vulnerability in the face of the enemy, but it also emphasizes the susceptibility of young American women to the hypersexual desires of enemy men. Once again, the narrative of American men needing to defend and preserve the honor and morality of American women is used to benefit the war effort. Their own capabilities of defense are diminished into nothing as each woman helplessly falls into the hands of the enemy and is reduced to nothing more than an object of sexual

desire. Since wartime depictions of the enemy were highly racialized, it is interesting to note how different enemy powers pose different threats to Americans. They become reduced to hypersexualized, immoral brutes. References to the German enemy, in contrast, are only made through ominous German planes flying overhead and found primarily in propaganda threatening motherhood and the nuclear family. Although both types of propaganda depict women in danger of the enemy, the German enemy becomes machinesâ€™ part of a larger governmental apparatus, rather than the much more individualized and uncivilized depiction of the Japanese enemy. Poster of a woman supposedly infected with a venereal disease enticing two American soldiers. Poster of a "dangerous" woman smoking outside a juke joint. Poster associating "loose" women with venereal diseases. Poster of a woman who supposedly has a venereal disease trying to entice an American soldier. The venereal disease propaganda is particularly gendered both in who appears on posters and who the targeted audience is. You will pay it. Despite placing all the responsibility on women for being the ones infected by and transmitting VDs to men, they are not even the targeted audience of these preventative and educational posters. Instead of being liberating, women gaining more autonomy over their bodies became a threat to the fundamental values of the American nuclear family. This deviance from socially constructed normalcy became a threat to the nuclear family that other forms of propaganda cherished so dearly.

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## 6: War bond | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Mobilizing the Home Front: War Bonds and Domestic Propaganda.* By James J. Kimble. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, ; pp xi + \$ In his careful study of World War II-era U.S. Treasury bond campaigns, James J. Kimble contributes significantly to our understanding of both the.

During World War II citizens were asked to can foods at home in order to help with the war effort. A common way for the government to communicate with civilians was through posters hung in public places. Inspirational, informative, instructive, imploring—the posters were a major part of the war effort. Virginians would have seen many of the posters. In addition to activities like buying war bonds and collecting scrap metal, people were asked to conserve food and to plant "Victory Gardens" so they could grow enough to supplement their diets. Although her letter is dated months before the purchase of canned goods would be rationed, Mrs. Thomas understood that the availability of nutritious food would be important to the war effort. The armed services did not benefit directly from Mrs. Working to make sure that everyday behaviors helped the troops was seen as a patriotic duty, and a way to fight the war on the home front. What was happening in ? Why and how did people can? What products or messages are being communicated? How do these relate to current events? Compare the purpose of these messages to the purpose of the historic poster. Explain the significance of your choice. Why was this medium chosen? How does the choice of color influence the message? What influence does object placement have? Would the designation of the poster as art or not as art have changed over time? Compare the poster to popular culture art, for example: Discuss it in conjunction with the poster and letter. What can you learn about life in the s from reading the recipe? What can you tell from the image? Research and Discussion Questions: What are those responsibilities? How do serving in the armed forces and canning goods relate to each other? Is one more important or significant? Why or why not? Why do you think this branch of government was involved? How does this letter reflect the responsibilities of this branch? How might this letter have influenced public policy? Do you feel this was an effective technique? Search the newspaper for examples of citizenship and patriotism today. Thomas was willing to make. Why might she have been so motivated? Which one and why? What are the implications of scarcity in the marketplace? How does this relate to supply and demand? What were some of the jobs women did during World War II? How did these jobs differ from the ones women traditionally did? Suggested Materials Kimble, James J. *Mobilizing the Home Front: War Bonds and Domestic Propaganda.* Princeton Architectural Press,

## 7: Digital History

*Kimble's study on war bonds is unrivaled. His thesis that the war bond program mobilized the home front in a militaristic pattern is really well supported, as is his argument that the bond program went in 3 phases: conflating soldiers and civilians, making that relationship favor soldiers in effort to the guilt of civilians, and demobilization.*

## 8: Mobilizing the Home Front PDF James J. Kimble

*Mobilizing the Home Front: War Bonds And Domestic Propaganda (Presidential Rhetoric and Political Communication) - Kindle edition by James J. Kimble. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.*

## 9: The U.S. Home Front During World War II - HISTORY

*"In Mobilizing the Home Front, James J. Kimble marshals archival documents, public appeals, and a wealth of internal memoranda, reports, and surveys to offer a new understanding of the government's eight war bond drives and the psyche of the nation at war.*

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*Pathology of perception Modbus application protocol v1\_1. Shelley, M. The dream. Fallen from grace Lpn to rn transitions 4th edition Describing the universe New Tredegar again Porsche cayenne service manual Centerpoint 2-7 32 scope manual Positive youth development through sport 18 Buddha Hands Qigong A Medical I Ching Exploration A Very Young Radio Expert 27 Hartford Trolleys (CT (Images of Rail) Interpersonal relationships on television : a look at three key attributes Stacy L. Smith and Amy Granado Blues Keyboards, Step 2 Young man and journalism The abuse of alcohol The flight simulation software Catalysis: Enzyme kinetics; How enzymes work; Regulation of enzyme activities; Vitamins coenzymes. Apportionment of damages Onkyo tx sr806 manual Are we Christians? (1873 Leslie Stephen Browsers dictionary of foreign words and phrases Suddenly royal The G stands for guts Electrons and Ions in Liquid Helium (International Series of Mongraphs on Physics) The best of postwar Broadway Law and practice of employment Coder to developer mike gunderloy The role of federal military forces in domestic disorders, 1789-1878 Born Free Animal Predators with Sticker Agricultural finance in India Tales of Hollywood the bizarre Principles of chemical engineering processes ghasem Antigen recognition by T lymphocytes The Hong Kong gambit. Money, greed, and risk New York Botanical Garden, the Bronx Blood and the discourses of Nazi antisemitism David Biale Reproductive immunology 1986*